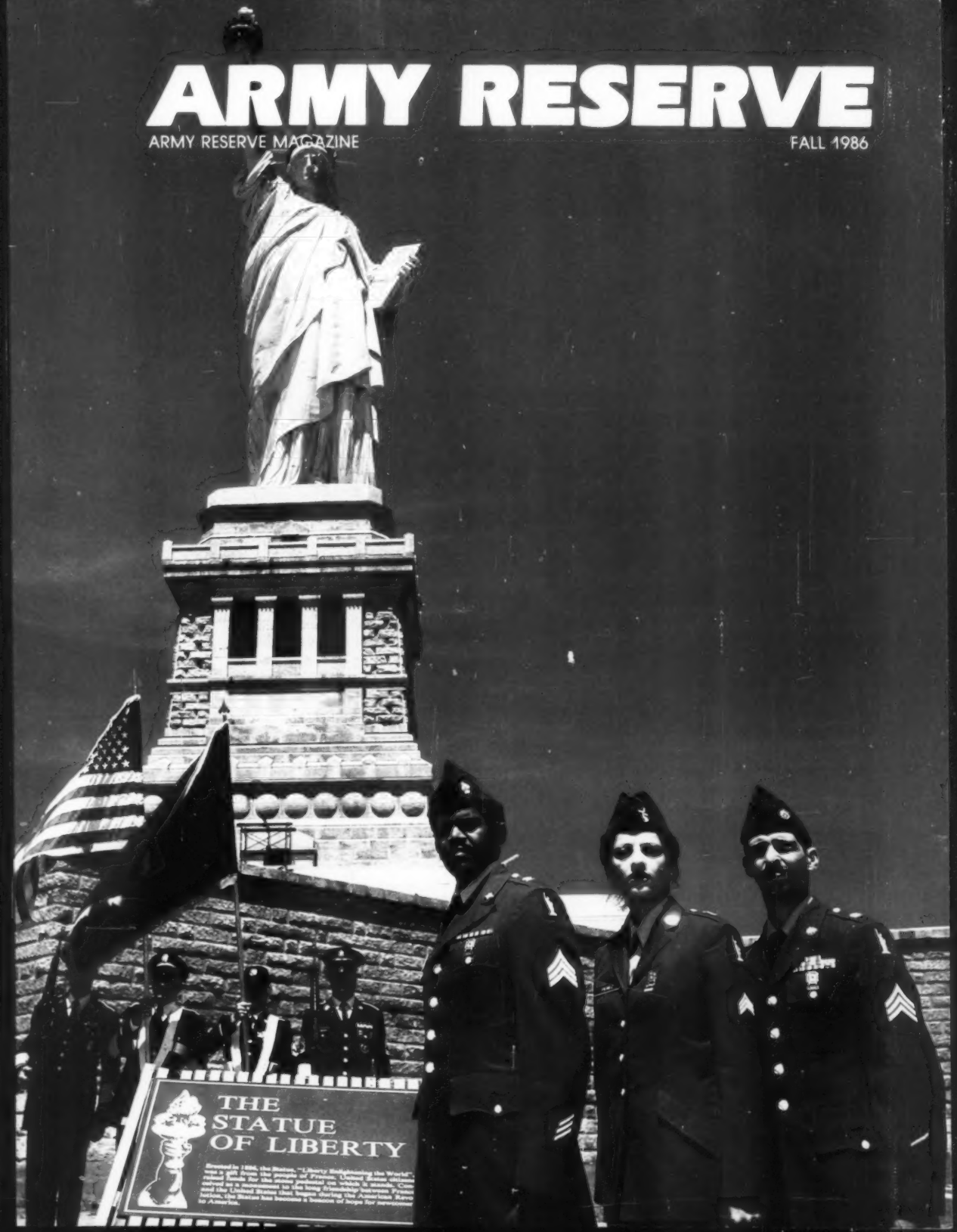
ARMY RESERVE

ARMY RESERVE MAGAZINE

FALL 1986



VALUES

The Heart and Soul of a Great Army

Secretary of the Army John O. Marsh Jr. and Army Chief of Staff General John A. Wickham Jr. have jointly declared the Army's theme for 1986: Values. Marsh has been Army Secretary since 1980. He has been an airborne- and jumpmaster-qualified Army officer in Guard and Reserve units, a Congressman from Virginia, and a presidential assistant and counselor. Wickham is a 1950 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy and a veteran of two tours in Vietnam. In recent years, he commanded the 101st Airborne Division, served as director of the Joint Staff, commanded all allied military forces in South Korea, and was Army Vice Chief of Staff from June 1982 to June 1983. He became the Chief of Staff on June 22, 1983.

Here's what the Army's top leaders say about the theme:

Values will be the Army theme for 1986. We are proud of the progress made in the past year to strengthen leadership, the theme for 1985, throughout the Total Army. Previous themes have developed a solid flow of ideas and programs, each building on the preceding ones. As a result, we have strengthened the Army's winning spirit, physical fitness, excellence, families and leadership.

Now we turn to the fundamental values of our military profession. From values we draw purpose, direction, vitality and character — the bedrock of all that we do in the Total Army. To the extent that we can strengthen the values of our soldiers, civilians and families, the Army will be a stronger institution and will be far more ready to fulfill the missions entrusted to it as we face the broad spectrum of threats to our national security.

The army ethic comprises four enduring values: loyalty to country and the Army, loyalty to the unit, personal responsibility and selfless service. It is beneath these overarching values that our soldierly and ethical standards and qualities — commitment, competence, candor, courage and integrity — are nurtured and given opportunity for growth. This has to happen in peacetime, because in war there is no time.

The values to which we subscribe spring from, and even transcend, those of the society we serve. They become the framework for the lifelong professional and personal development of our soldiers, leaders and civilians. Our profession involves matters of life and death, and matters of public trust for the responsible care of human as well as material resources provided to us.

In times of danger, it is the ethical elements of soldierly conduct and leadership which bond soldiers and units together enabling them to survive the rigors of combat. In peacetime as well as in times of danger, rock solid ethical underpinnings help us to resist the pressures to compromise integrity, to cheat, to shade the truth or to debase patriotism for material gain.

Values are the heart and soul of a great army. We ask each of you, as members of the Total Army, to embrace these values and make them part of your personal and profession lives. We urge you to find ways to temper them like steel. By strengthening the values of our profession, each of us in our own way can make our Army better, and by so doing contribute to the health and security of our great nation.

INCORRECT VOLUME AND ISSUE NUMBER,
SHOULD READ VOLUME 32 ISSUE 4.

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FRONT COVER: Three Reservists from the 77th ARCOM share a moment with Lady Liberty just before millions of us joined them on July 4 to share the glory. They are, from left, Sgt. Thomas L. Ollis, 301st Support Gp.; Sgt. Virginia Perez, HQ 77th ARCOM; and Sgt. Patrick Marcel, 364th Support Gp.
Photo by Col. Conrad R. Waldinger

INSIDE BACK COVER: Soldiers rappel from a UH-60A Black Hawk. The first Army Reserve Black Hawk company is now undergoing conversion.
Sikorsky Aircraft

BACK COVER: The Army's next target is tobacco. This is one of a series of posters being distributed worldwide to help get the message to active and Reserve soldiers.

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"The Secretary of Defense shall require the complete and current dissemination to all Reserves and the Public of information of interest to the Reserve Components."
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How to Change Your Address for Army Reserve Magazine

Army Reserve Magazine is mailed to members of the U.S. Army Reserve who have valid addresses on the appropriate data base as of the publication date. Members of Army Reserve units should make sure that their current address is entered by their unit on SIDPERS-USAR. Members of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR), Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) or Individual Mobilization Augmentation (IMA) program should provide address corrections to their manager at the Army Reserve Personnel Center (ARPERCEN) at St. Louis, Mo. Do not write or call the magazine editorial office. We can neither change addresses nor acknowledge requests to do so.

Distribution of *Army Reserve Magazine* to persons and agencies other than Army Reservists is strictly controlled. Requests from non-Reservists to receive the magazine, and changes of address for such subscriptions, should be made in writing to the editor.

UPDATE

Greyhound Lines and Holiday Inn Inc. are expanding their government rates discount program to include Army Reserve members. Greyhound's Military Ameripass Program provides 15-day and 30-day Ameripass tickets to Reservists for $119 and $169, respectively, a discount of more than 50 percent. Greyhound will also allow Reservists to send or receive Greyhound Package Express shipments of up to 100 pounds anywhere they operate in the USA for no more than $10 a shipment. More than 950 Holiday Inns are offering special government rates to Reservists. Rates are based on per diem guidelines and are available through the Holiday toll-free reservation number, (800) HOLIDAY. You must show your ID card upon check-in to qualify for the government rates.

ROTC headquarters has a new name. Now it's the United States Army Reserve Officer Training Corps Cadet Command, located at Ft. Monroe, Va. ROTC provides the Army with 75 percent of its second lieutenants.

The third straight favorable court decision on the issue of active duty for training (ADT) and "reasonableness" has upheld a Reservist's right to return to work following a five-month ADT. *Daniel A. Barber v. Gulf Publishing Co., Inc.* was the case that supported no time or frequency limitation for Guard or Reserve training. Remember: Tell your boss about your training as soon as possible.

All Armed Forces active duty and reserve component service members and retirees must consent to have their wages garnished if their checks to military commissaries are returned for nonsufficient funds, effective immediately. This is the latest effort in an attempt to reduce the administrative burden caused by the thousands of bad checks written every year.

The Army is developing more than 20 **Reserve Component regional maintenance sites** equipped with training devices, tools and equipment, test sets and facilities such as technical libraries, classrooms and maintenance shops. First site is Camp Shelby, Miss., followed by Ft. Bragg, N.C.

Army club system's **designated driver** program provides free nonalcoholic "mocktails" at every officer, NCO and enlisted club. All you do is wear a special identification button, and pour it on.

ARPERCEN

Here's What We Really Meant By the '18-Year Lock-in' Item

The "Briefs" column in the Summer 1986 issue of this magazine stated, "USAR officers having 18 or 19 years of qualifying service for retired pay will not be removed from active status for length of service without their consent."

Here's the rest of the story:

USAR officers will be retained to complete 20 qualifying years if, on the date of discharge or transfer from active status, they are entitled to be credited with at least 18 years, but less than 19 years of service.

Officers may not be discharged or transferred from an active status without their consent before the date they are entitled to be credited with 20 years of service, or the third anniversary of the date on which they would otherwise be discharged or transferred from active status, whichever date is earlier.

Officers will be retained to complete 20 years even though they cannot satisfy the requirement that the last eight years of qualifying service be in the USAR.

If you have a question about your situation, write to Commander, ARPERCEN, ATTN: DARP-ZAP-P, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63132-5200, or call Mr. Robert Kandler at (314) 263-7371.

From the IG's Desk:

Make a Note!

(Col. R. L. Williams is the Inspector General of the U.S. Army Reserve Personnel Center (ARPERCEN) in St. Louis, Mo. He and his staff deal regularly with problems experienced by Reservists regarding their records or personnel actions.)

Keeping notes of your telephone calls is simple and easy, and it may pay off with results. It's a good idea for any telephone communication; but it can be particularly helpful when requesting help from a large organization like ARPERCEN.

Take, for example, frequently received IG action requests like this one: "In the summer of 1985 I sent off for my DD214 from my Official Military Personnel File. I waited six months and did not receive it, so I called St. Louis and was given a different address . . . this was in the winter of 1986. I waited for three months and called back to St. Louis . . . it has been over a year and I still haven't been able to get a copy of it. I keep getting the runaround when I call ARPERCEN. It seems like I talk to someone different each time I call. They promise help but it never comes. What can I do?"

This writer could have helped himself, and us, by making a note each time he called St. Louis, recording the date, the person he spoke with, their office name and the specific information discussed. Then, each time he called he could have described his previous contacts, which might have helped solve the problem and get results.

If he had still not received satisfaction, he could have provided the IG with a complete record of his liaison with ARPERCEN, thus saving research and expediting action on his case.

Part of the IG's job is to solve problems; another part is to try to prevent them from occurring in the first place. Giving us details like who you spoke with and when, help us accomplish both those missions.

Rescheduled Training (RST) guidance will be clarified in new update of AR 140-1, Mission, Organization and Training. Soldiers can request RST if there is a training activity that can better be accomplished at a time or location other than the regularly scheduled unit training assembly. Location commanders have approval authority.

The Chief of Staff has approved adoption of the **parachute rigger badge** as a permanent special skill badge. Available in Army military clothing sales stores later this year, the new badge will replace locally authorized rigger badges Jan. 1, 1987.

Remember messhalls? Now they're **"food service units"** and the best one in the Army Reserve is at the 354th Ordnance Company, Morgantown, W. Va. They're the winner of the 18th Annual Philip A. Connelly Award, co-sponsored by the Army and the International Food Service Executives Association.

The Institute of Heraldry has approved the shoulder sleeve insignia and organization flag for the new **125th ARCOM**, headquartered in Nashville, Tenn. The distinctive insignia includes the V-position of stars from the flag of Tennessee and the powder horn associated with the Kentucky long rifle. Colors are red, white and blue.

The American soldier's best friend, the **M-16 rifle**, is about to undergo some changes. The M-16A2 version will be introduced about mid-1987 and gradually replace the current M-16A1. This is only the second major change to the rifle since it entered the Army inventory in 1964. The numerous design changes will, among other things, make the rifle more stable, increase its effective range, and eliminate the need for a nail or other sharp object to adjust the rear sight.

Winners have been announced in the first annual **Chief of Staff, Army, Supply Excellence Award.** Reserve units on the roster of excellence are:

Company level: winner, 257th Transportation Co. (Heavy Truck), Las Vegas, Nev.; runner-up: HHC, 561st Support Group, Omaha, Neb.

Battalion level: Winner, 3rd Battalion, 87th Infantry, Fort Carson, Colo.; runner-up, 394th Station Hospital, Grand Rapids, Mich.

LETTERS

Sir:

Your article on "Fitness — Fighting the Fats" (Summer 1986) is certainly appropriate where every day the public is bombarded with fad diets.

I would like to suggest that the Army Reserve Magazine repeat articles such as this every quarter.

Lt. Col. (Dr.) Edwin J. Seligson
Tarzana, Calif.

Sir:

U.S. Army Reserve members are experiencing a delay in receiving their orders for annual training. Reservists are placed in an awkward and embarrassing situation when orders arrive one day prior to reporting date for ADT.

Annual Training orders which arrive in the mail on Friday after the Reservist has completed his work week are inconvenient for the worker; but the boss has greater negative feelings about adjustments he must make in his next two-week work schedule.

Municipal and government agencies have policies which require a set of orders to be on file before the worker is released for Annual Training.

Concerned Reservists would like to request at least a 15-day lead time for orders which require release from work. Reservists must have sufficient time to schedule travel and arrange for family safety and well being during the two-week absence. It is very difficult to get cash to travel — after the banks are closed on Friday.

Our employers and families are very important to the success of our U.S. Army Reserve career. Orders received well in advance of an assignment would be most helpful in securing the relationship with our employers and families.

Master Sgt. C. K. Nixon
Knoxville, Tenn.

Sir:

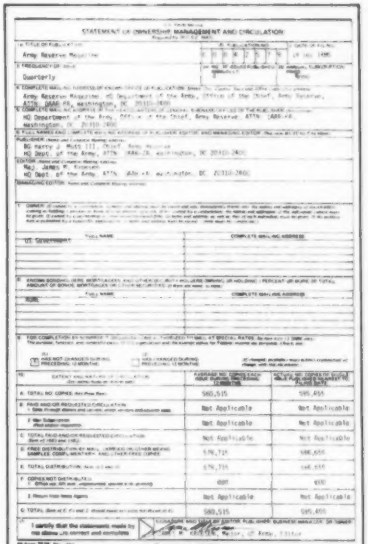
Congratulations on the magnificent article on Training Exercise *Costa Abajo '86* in your Summer 1986 issue of *Army Reserve* Magazine.

The U.S. Army Reserve Forces Puerto Rico and 7581st U.S. Army Garrison, with headquarters at Fort Buchanan, would like to add to what you have already published about this exercise.

Our units were not mentioned in the article. It is our presumption that the information for the article published was gathered before our troops arrived in Panama for our share of the project; thus, the void.

The citizens-soldiers of our 448th Engineer Battalion, the 301st MPs and 338th Finance Section who went to Panama will be most appreciative if credit is given publicly in your publication for their efforts in helping accomplish our nation's goals and objectives in Panama and all around the world.

Mr. Raul Rodriguez
Fort Buchanan, PR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I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete. — [signature] — [illegible], Army, Editor

1,250 pounds of Beefers, Camp Blanding, Florida.

USAR photo by Capt. Gregory Taylor

Blanding bears beware, the Beefers are back! Florida's Co. A, 841st Engineer Bn., is home away from home for six of the biggest, baddest lumberjacks you ever saw. So named for obvious reasons (see photo). SP4 **Charles Kane**, SP4 **Ray Vickens**, SP4 **James Smith**, SP4 **Darick Fagan**, SP4 **Cognac Archer** and SGT **James Baker** specialized in removing trees. Sometimes they use equipment. Sometimes they don't.

For **Cindy Fischer**, maybe the "Three R's" should be four. Readin', 'ritin', and 'rithmetic keep her busy as an elementary school teacher in Louisville, Ky. But it's Rescue that kept her flying in Central America as a helicopter pilot with the 412th Medical Detachment from Louisville. As the only female helicopter pilot in support of the Costa Abajo exercise this year, Cindy worked 48-hour cycles with 12 hours off. For three weeks she flew medical evacuation and courier missions throughout Panama. But it's the rescue missions that get the thumbs up from Cindy. "I like to fly them the most because you know the person you are flying is relying on you to get them to better medical facilities," she says.

New Chief, Army Reserve Selected by President

Maj. Gen. **William F. Ward Jr.**, a Korean War veteran with more than 36 years of active duty and Army Reserve experience, has been selected to serve as Chief, Army Reserve. His presidential nomination was confirmed by the U.S. Senate Sept. 18. He is expected to assume office late this year.

Maj. Gen. Ward, a 1950 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, commanded the 77th Army Reserve Command (ARCOM) in New York from February 1981 to August 1984. He has since been serving in an Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA) capacity as the Assistant Deputy Commanding General for Reserve Activities of Forces Command.

The Chief, Army Reserve, as the nation's top Army Reservist, serves full-time as a member of the Army Staff. He is the Army Chief of Staff's principal advisor on Reserve matters and is the appropriations director for all Army Reserve budget accounts.

The former Chief, Army Reserve, Maj. Gen. **William R. Berkman**, became the Military Executive of the Pentagon's Reserve Forces Policy Board on August 1. The RFPB is the principal policy advisor to the Secretary of Defense for reserve component issues. Its 22 members include general and flag officers representing each of the seven reserve components. Maj. Gen. Berkman had served as the CAR since June 1979.

Fischer to the rescue in flight gear.

ANG photo by MSGT Michael K. Pitzer

Mothers and daughters have always had a "special" relationship. Maj. **Doris Gill** and daughter **Julia** are no exception. They wear the same clothes and share the same vocations and vacations — Germany, this year. Both are health care professionals on weekends in Jacksonville, Fla. Doris is an operating room nurse with the USAR's 345th Combat Support Hospital. Julia is a medic with the 156th Medical Company, Florida National Guard. Both units deployed to and from REFORGER at the same time on the same aircraft.

Daughter Gill and major mother.

USAR photo by Spec. 4 Ken Brooks

New Chief of the National Guard Bureau is Lt. Gen. **Herbert R. Temple Jr.**, who succeeds Lt. Gen. Emmett H. (Mickey) Walker. Temple was formerly Director of the Army National Guard.

Everybody Gets Involved At
Family Day, 321st Style

By Staff Sgt. Helen Carter
321st Civil Affairs Group

It was a little unusual to see small children roaming the offices of the 321st Civil Affairs Group in San Antonio, Texas, during a Saturday drill, and even more unusual to see two captains changing diapers on their desktops. But this was the 321st's first Family Day, and most family members left saying, "let's do it again."

While spouses were being briefed about Army Reserve benefits and unit activities, the small children were enjoying punch, cookies and cartoons in the assembly hall. However, once the frisbees were distributed, the hall soon resembled a combat zone.

Reservists' dependents received Reserve Component Dependent ID cards, which would help decrease the paperwork and speed up identification of family members in the event of mobilization. The ID cards will also make it a little easier when visiting the PX or commissary.

Since September 1985, the Army has placed much importance on family support in the reserve community, and now unit commanders have been authorized to conduct family-oriented training activities. The 90th ARCOM created a Family Support Outreach Program, headed by Capt. Randy Geiger, who has been making presentations to units throughout the ARCOM.

The Army is interested in knowing the problems Reservists face that conflict with fulfillment of their reserve obligations or cause them to leave the Reserve.

Geiger noted that another goal is to develop family support groups, "to find out what the family support team can do to increase or generate actual family involvement in subordinate unit activities, and to encourage family participation at the unit level."

Capt. Tom Palmer practices his Common Task Training for Fathers during the Family Day.

Staff Sgt. Willie Rivers gets Mary Robles lined up for an ID card photo. Mary's husband is Sgt. 1st Class Carlos Robles.

You Loved It
You Hated It
You'll Never Be The Same
Because of It

AT '86

Annual Training is what the Army Reserve is all about — a chance to do it rather than think about it. It's often fun, occasionally scary, always exhausting and invariably the high point of the year.

Here's what it looked like for some Reservists at AT '86.

"Trust me . . . it'll hold . . ." Sgt. Robert Blundin, 5th Infantry Det. (Pathfinder), tests his rigging skill with a deuce-and-a-half slung from a Chinook of Det. 1, 190th Transportation Co. The Fort Meade, Md., based Chinooks joined their parent unit for AT at Camp Blanding, Fla. How did it fly? Turn the page to find out.

Patuxent Publishing Corp.

Artistic camo is applied by Spec. 4 Mike Myers to Maj. Joan Drukker. Both are with the 349th Combat Support Hospital from Fort Lauderdale, Fla., training at Camp Shelby, Miss.

Army Reserve photo by Master Sgt. Ed Winn

Wrong. It's dehydrated shrimp. Alfonso Major is first cook for Service Battery, 7/9 Field Artillery, Pompano Beach, Fla.

Army Reserve photo by Lt. Col. Bill Harris

"I can fix anything," says Spec. 4 Howard Murray (left), in the field with the 810th MP Co. Murray's a 26-year veteran of the Army Reserve and National Guard.

Army Reserve photo by Master Sgt. Ed Winn

"0-35 in six minutes flat and all the dust you can eat." An 8-inch howitzer of Battery A, 7/9, moves out at Camp Blanding.

Army Reserve photo by Lt. Col. Bill Harris

LEFT: "Best in the West." Tankers from A Co., 8th Bn., 40th Armor, pause on the ready line before range firing at their home base, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

U.S. Army photo by Staff Sgt. Eli Whitney

FAR LEFT: Pvt. Michael Hill "hits the prone" with his M-60 machine gun at Camp Blanding. Hill's with the 810th MP Co., Tampa, Fla.

Army Reserve photo by Master Sgt. Ed Winn

ABOVE LEFT: "Drawing the line" to direct the 8-inch howitzers of the 7th Bn., 9th Field Artillery, is Pfc. Hugh Bishop.

Army Reserve photo by Lt. Col. Bill Harris

ABOVE: "All it takes is four hands behind your back." MOPP 4 practice by three unidentifiable members of Maryland's 356th Public Affairs Det.

U.S. Army Photo by Staff Sgt. Don Espeland

RIGHT: ". . . And it held!" Sgt. Blundin's hookup (see page 9) passes the acid test.

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"Just gimme th' aspirin. I already got a Purple Heart."

What's Wrong With This Picture?

"Smoke 'em if you got 'em" is no longer part of the Army's lingo

It used to be OK. In fact, for most soldiers, sailors and airmen, it was the thing to do. Training stopped so you could. Equipment was modified or built to permit it. Smoking was in.

Now it's out . . . really out. The Secretary of Defense has ordered the most extensive and aggressive anti-smoking campaign in military history as part of a long term health promotion and education program. Congress liked the idea so much they passed a resolution requiring the Defense Department (DoD) to provide them with a report on the impact of the sale and use of tobacco — mainly cigarettes — within the military.

As the largest service, the Army took the DoD lead. About 52 percent of the Army smokes. By 1990, Army leadership wants to cut that in half.

The Plan

Representatives from the American Lung Association, American Cancer Society, American Heart Association, U.S. Surgeon General's Office, Army Health Fitness Office and Health Services Command gathered in Washington, D.C., last spring to develop the strategy for what is now called the Army's Smoking Cessation Program. The panel focused on making the Army fully aware of the negative readiness and health consequences of smoking . . . as well as the benefits of not using cigarettes.

Three campaign strategies have been designed to connect readiness and smoking. First, the Army must change the macho image of the smoker. Second, it must change the perception that smoking relieves stress. Finally, the Army should educate role models who influence non-smokers as well as smokers. These strategies should cause an attitudinal shift from "smoking is okay" to "combat-ready soldiers don't smoke".

The Action

The campaign has already begun. Posters are being distributed "to the world" to be used in all Army training facilities and hospitals. Recruits are being told of the Army's new policy when they enter the Army. Alcohol and drug abuse, briefings and literature are being changed to reflect the Army's concern about smoking. Army doctors have begun asking their patients about tobacco use during routine physical and dental examinations. Smokers will be advised about the risks they are taking and where to get help in quitting.

The most controversial aspect of the Army cessation policy thus far has been the effort to make smoking less convenient. Under this proposal, a designated smoking area is the only place you can smoke in an Army building, and only a limited number of rooms or space may be designated as a smoking zone.

Other actions include banning smoking in basic combat training and advanced individual training, assistance programs to help smokers who want to quit, and making smoking cessation an area of Inspector General interest.

To clear up any confusion about what soldiers can or can't do, we are reprinting the Army policy on controlling smoking. It became effective July 7, and was the subject of national media interest, including a full page ad in major daily newspapers by the American Academy of Family Physicians saluting the Army for its initiative.

The end of an era

No more free cigarettes on the battlefield. No more smoking lamps. No more butt cans. In return, soldiers will live longer, have better hand-eye coordination and night vision, and be better fit-to-fight, according to Army leadership. The message is: "Put 'em out."

Some Questions and Answers from the Source

In a recent interview with the Army News Service, Maj. Jim Paige, project officer in the office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel at the Pentagon, provided guidelines to assist commanders in interpreting and enforcing the new policy.

ARNEWS: At what level will smoking cessation education programs be controlled and managed?

PAIGE: At the MACOM or installation level. The office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, along with the Army's Office of the Surgeon General, has developed a model installation program on smoking cessation. It pretty much parallels what was done for the suicide prevention program. But it's only a guide. If they want to use it, fine. If not, they can tailor their own programs.

ARNEWS: How will smoking areas be designated?

PAIGE: Leaders should remember that the intent of the policy is to protect non-smokers from the effects of secondhand smoke. Whether an area is suitable for smokers must be gauged by the impact smoking there would have on the comfort, health and fitness of non-smokers. Therefore, supervisors must identify areas where smoking materials may be used without interfering with non-smokers and limit smoking to those areas. They must also, however, take care to minimize inconvenience to those who wish to smoke. With imaginative and caring leadership, this policy can be implemented without undue hardship.

ARNEWS: What are the requirements for designated smoking areas?

PAIGE: Smoking areas may be located only where secondhand smoke can be sufficiently isolated to protect non-smokers from its effects. There is no effective way to set up a uniform quantitative standard that would be

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Here It Is:
The U.S. Army Smoking Policy

The following policy was approved by the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff, Army. This policy establishes uniform guidelines for controlling smoking. Local limited supplementation of this policy is permitted, but is not required.

a. PURPOSE. To implement DoD Directive 1010.10.

b. GENERAL:

(1) Smoking tobacco harms readiness by impairing physical fitness and by increasing illness, absenteeism, premature death, and health care costs. This policy enhances readiness by establishing the standard of a smoke free environment which supports abstinence and discourages the use of tobacco.

(2) Department of the Army officials will affirmatively act to implement this policy.

(3) Full cooperation of all commanders, supervisors, soldiers, and civilian employees is expected to ensure that people are protected from the effects of secondhand smoke, and personnel who desire to smoke are not unnecessarily inconvenienced.

c. APPLICABILITY AND SCOPE:

(1) The provisions of this policy apply to all organizational elements that occupy space in/on conveyances, offices, buildings, or facilities over which Department of Army has custody and control. This includes space assigned to the Army by General Services Administration (GSA).

(2) This policy does not cancel or supercede other instructions which control smoking because of fire, explosives or other safety considerations.

d. POLICY. Smoking is prohibited in DA occupied space, except for designated smoking areas that are necessary to avoid undue inconvenience to persons who desire to smoke. Supervisors may designate smoking areas to persons who desire to smoke. Supervisors may designate smoking areas only where they have determined that the secondhand smoke from its tobacco products can be sufficiently isolated to protect nonsmokers from its effects. The following specific guidelines apply:

(1) Notices will be displayed at entrances to DA occupied space which state that smoking is not allowed, except in specifically designated areas.

(2) Smoking areas may not be designated within auditoriums, conference rooms, classrooms, restrooms, gymnasiums, fitness centers and elevators.

(3) Smoking is prohibited in all military vehicles and aircraft.

(4) Non-smoking areas shall be designated and posted in all eating facilities in DoD occupied buildings. Smoking areas shall be permitted only if adequate space is available for non-smoking patrons and ventilation is adequate to provide them with a healthy environment.

(5) When individual living quarters are not available and two or more individuals are assigned to one room, smoking and non-smoking preferences shall be considered in the assignment of rooms.

(6) Health care providers shall not smoke in the presence of patients.

(7) Smoking by students is prohibited on the grounds of Department of Defense Dependent Schools (DoDDS), Section 6, or other schools over which DA exercises control, except as provided for by the Director, DoDDS. Visiting adults, faculty and staff may smoke out of the presence or view of children in smoking areas designated in accordance with this policy.

(8) Smoking is prohibited in all child development centers and youth activity facilities, except that visiting adults and staff may smoke out of the presence or view of children in smoking areas designated in accordance with this policy.

(9) Smoking is prohibited where it presents a safety hazard, e.g., firing ranges, ammunition storage areas, fuel dumps, motor pools, and equipment maintenance shops.

e. ENFORCEMENT. Failure to comply with this policy may subject soldiers, DA civilian employees, and contractor personnel to adverse administrative action. Soldiers will normally not be punished under the Uniform Code of Military Justice for use of tobacco unless the offense is clearly promulgated as a punitive restriction in a lawful order or regulation, and involves either a direct threat to safety or security, or evidences a willful disregard for the health or comfort of a nonsmoker. Other violators may be removed from or denied access to DA occupied buildings.

4. The effective date of this policy was 7 July 1986. The delay in implementation provided sufficient time to educate soldiers and civilians of the pending policy. It is critical that the Total Army understands the intent of the adoption of this policy.

5. The intent of this policy aims to make the Army a better place to live through upgrading the health and readiness of the Total Army. It acknowledges freedom of choice for both smokers and non-smokers. The intent is not to restrict individual freedom, but rather to encourage soldiers and civilians, principally through education and information efforts, to make intelligent choices about tobacco use. As caring and concerned leaders, commanders and supervisors must exercise sound and reasonable judgment, and carry out the policy in a gradual, yet deliberate way. Commanders at all levels are expected to supervise the efforts taking individual rights of both smokers and non-smokers are protected. Reason and common sense must be guidelines in the execution of the policy.

Answers on Smoking Policy

Continued from page 13

applicable to all situations. Local supervisors must make the judgment whether a particular area provides sufficient protection to non-smokers based on the unique characteristics of the area. But we're not talking in terms of specifics. We're not going to say that each person must have at least a 9-by-9 foot area in which nobody can enter while smoking. We're not in the business of measuring for adequate space. Local commanders have the latitude to develop whatever policies or mechanisms it takes to protect non-smokers.

ARNEWS: Why do non-smokers need to be protected from secondhand smoke? Are there any statistics showing harm to them?

PAIGE: Yes. The American Medical Association estimates that at least 34 million Americans are sensitive in one way or another to tobacco smoke. Smoke can cause such symptoms as eye irritation, tearing, burning, redness, headaches, coughing and wheezing. A marked decrease in mental efficiency also has been cited as an example of the harmful effects of secondhand smoke. The Surgeon General of the United States said that secondhand smoke also leads to disease and ultimate death among non-smokers.

ARNEWS: How could readiness be improved if personnel quit smoking and others weren't breathing secondhand smoke?

PAIGE: This question is one of logic. Military readiness is based on the individual fitness of the soldier. Since smoking causes soldiers to be less than 100 percent physically fit, then, logically, if you smoke, you won't be as fit as you could be. Basically, therefore, if soldiers aren't fit, then their units won't be 100 percent combat ready.

ARNEWS: May people with private offices declare their offices as smoking areas?

PAIGE: No, but supervisors may designate a private office as a smoking area if it isolates secondhand smoke sufficiently to protect non-smokers from its effects. Obviously, if a "private office" is frequently used as a common meeting place or if it is so poorly ventilated that smoke affects adjoining common work areas, then it would be inappropriate to designate it as a smoking area merely for the convenience of the occupant.

ARNEWS: May a common work area where all workers are smokers be designated a smoking area?

PAIGE: Yes, if it isolates secondhand smoke sufficiently to protect non-smokers from its effects. However, if the work area is open or other people visit it frequently or if it's so poorly ventilated that smoke affects adjoining work areas, then it would be inappropriate to designate it as a smoking area.

ARNEWS: May an office of smokers and consenting non-smokers be designated as a smoking area?

PAIGE: No. Smoking areas may be designated only where secondhand smoke from tobacco products can be sufficiently isolated to protect non-smokers from its effects. While this policy promotes individual health and fitness, it does so primarily to enhance overall readiness and productivity of the workforce.

You have to remember that right now 48 percent of soldiers and about 68 percent of the civilian workers don't smoke. Therefore, supervisors have an obligation to protect non-smokers from the effects of secondhand smoke, whether or not they actively complain. Additionally, we have come to the point where non-smokers should not be asked or expected to consent to exposure to tobacco smoke for the convenience of another who desires to smoke; that old approach subjects people to social pressure which belongs on the shoulders of the supervisor.

ARNEWS: Isn't it inconsistent to get a strict anti-smoking policy yet continue to sell tobacco products at post commissaries and exchanges?

PAIGE: No. The smoking policy does not prohibit smoking; it respects the rights of soldiers and their families to choose between the legal alternatives of smoking or not smoking. The availability of tobacco products in the PXs and commissaries is consistent with longstanding Army policy to provide our people with the benefit of a wide variety of products to choose from in our retail outlets. However, the Army is taking steps to "de-glamorize" the sale of cigarettes and to reduce impulse buying.

ARNEWS: What is the Army doing to reduce impulse buying?

PAIGE: We've moved cigarette displays away from checkout counters, and stores will no longer put cigarettes on "sale" or offer "double-coupon" discounts. Also, we have displayed the Surgeon General's warning in conspicuous places. To help those trying to quit, the stores will stock smoking suppressants.

ARNEWS: What actions are likely for violators of the policy?

PAIGE: We expect that caring leadership and common sense will be applied in enforcing this policy. Accordingly, violations should be dealt with administratively as with any other minor dereliction; that is, with on-the-spot corrections or oral counseling. Only extreme cases involving willful disregard for the health or comfort of non-smokers should be dealt with more severely. Cases involving civilian employees are subject to the protections afforded by civil service disciplinary rules and collective bargaining agreements.

ARNEWS: What articles of the Uniform Code of Military Justice could apply to violators:

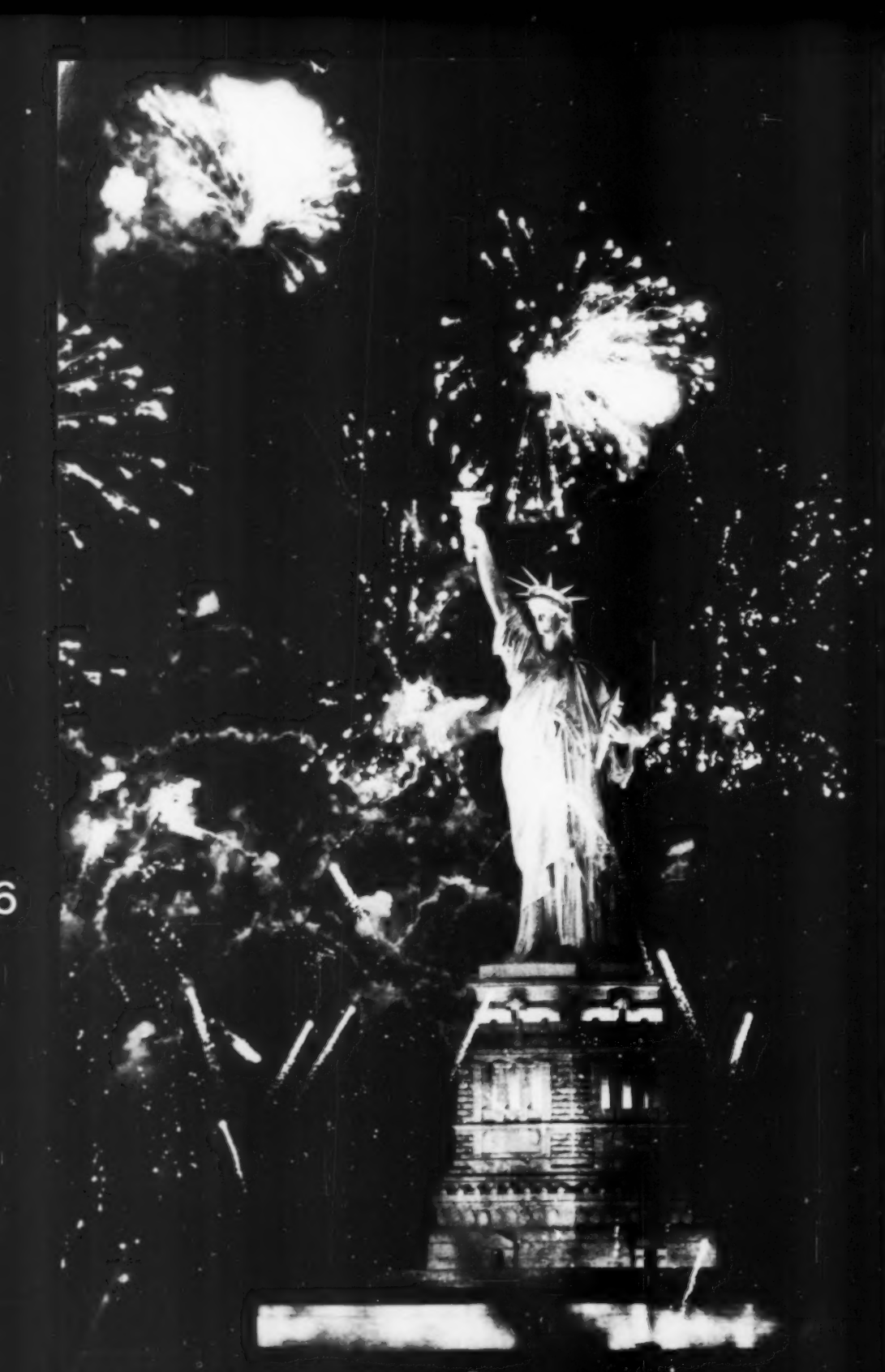
PAIGE: Army policy limits the use of Uniform Code of Military Justice punishment to violations of lawful orders (Article 92) that demonstrate a willful disregard for the health and comfort of non-smokers. We expect such cases to be few and far between, as almost all violations can best be handled with an on-the-spot correction.

ARNEWS: Can civilians be given administrative leave to attend smoking programs?

PAIGE: Yes. Commanders can grant what they consider a reasonable amount of administrative leave for education.

ARNEWS: How can the Army prevent discrimination, however subtle, against either smokers or non-smokers?

PAIGE: It can't. There might be situations where a supervisor makes a bad decision. But there are checks and balances in the system. And if you run into a situation where you're being treated unfairly, whether you're a smoker or a non-smoker, then you have a right to go to that person's supervisor and have that problem resolved. The important thing to remember about this policy is that the Army is not banning smoking or telling people that they can't smoke. We are protecting the rights of non-smokers and encouraging smokers to kick the habit.



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ists did what countless others did. They looked out into the boat-logged harbor as the International Naval Review took place and saw the battleship *USS Iowa* sail past some of the 32 mighty warships strung out in the waters off the nation's largest city.

The following morning, July 5, the entire band ferried to Liberty Island to provide a musical reception for guests arriving to see First Lady Nancy Reagan formally reopen the Statue of Liberty to the public. Except for Mrs. Reagan's regular Marine Corps escort, the Reservists from the 77th were the first military personnel to see the Statue of Liberty on the island in her rededicated glory.

Later in the day, military musicians entertained at a reception hosted by Mayor Edward I. Koch at Gracie Mansion, the official residence of the mayor. The guests of honor were officers of the vessels which took part in the International Naval Review and in Operation Sail in New York Harbor.

Reserve Salute

The other 77th ARCOM unit which took part in Liberty Weekend was the 5th Battalion, 5th Field Artillery. Six howitzers, manned by 78 Reservists chosen to represent all the battalion's batteries and sections, fired a salute to the 50 states from Ellis Island on July 4.

One of the nation's oldest active artillery units, the battalion has been a member of the 77th ARCOM since July 1967. Commanded by Maj. Richard S. Colt, it is headquartered at Brooklyn's Fort Tilden.

Born in Scotland, Colt proudly pointed out that "a significant number of these 78 soldiers are immigrants. None of us will ever forget the pageantry of this exciting, magnificent day or the place from which we shot."

Public affairs representatives of the 77th ARCOM also served as ambassadors of goodwill throughout the week. They attended all the events and distributed more than 5,000 blue and gold ARCOM shoulder patches as souvenirs to the public. Actress Helen Hayes wore hers at the Gracie Mansion reception.

Over there!

The Statue of Liberty has been the symbol of the 77th since the division was organized in September 1917 at Camp Upton, Yaphank, N.Y. Its 23,000 men were representative of the melting pot that was New York. Nine months later the 77th entered the front lines in France. During its 68 days of World War I combat, the division fought in four campaigns — Baccarat, Oise-Aisne, Aisne-Marne and Meuse-Argonne. It counted 2,275 men killed or reported missing and 4,934 wounded.

Pictures of the helmet worn by the men of the 77th during World War I were carried recently in special Statue of Liberty issues by *Life* and *New York* magazines.

Deactivated in 1919, the 77th was summoned for duty in the spring of 1942. It was dispatched to the Pacific Theater in July 1944 and took part in five operations during three campaigns, including Okinawa and Ie Shima, where the famed war correspondent Ernie Pyle was slain by a Japanese sniper on the morning of April 18, 1945.

Almost 200 days were spent in actual combat. The division killed 43,651 enemy soldiers. More than 2,000 of its men never saw the Statue of Liberty again.

Shortly after its activation as an Army Reserve Command in 1967, the 77th inherited the lineage of the 77th Infantry Division. Since June 1968, the 77th ARCOM has been headquartered at Fort Totten's Ernie Pyle USAR Center in New York City.

Tall ships from throughout the world came to New York Harbor on July 4 to salute Miss Liberty. The 77th ARCOM Reservists who were involved in the activities had ringside seats for the festivities.

Army Reserve Photos
by Staff Sgt. Dennis O'Keefe

First Person Reflections on Panama

by Capt. Kenneth W. Moore

(Editor's Note: The author is Press Officer of the 350th Public Affairs Detachment (123rd ARCOM), which served its 1986 annual training tour in Panama.)

On the surface the setting could be described as ideal. Our tent is located on the beach, just 25 feet from the Atlantic Ocean. Waves are pounding and the salt sea air is heavy, very similar in part to the coast of Maine, or Long Island, or Cape Cod, or South Carolina.

But there are differences. There are no bikini-clad girls running up and down the beach. There are no volleyball games in progress, nor do we have to duck the frisbees whizzing through the air. Instead, there are sweaty GIs in jungle fatigues and brown T-shirts. Our tent is indeed on the beach, 25 feet from the shoreline, but it is sandwiched in between two 60-kilowatt generators that are cranking at full power. The smell of diesel fuel overpowers the salt air aroma.

The beach is full of ocean debris washed up from the jungle shoreline. Instead of quaint little cabanas, there are medium and large sized Army tents with latrine stalls in front of each tent. Instead of worrying about the quality of your tan, you worry about getting sunburned.

Food is not an eight-course buffet served on fine china with crystal glasses and silverware. It's typical Army chow served out of mermite containers, nutritionally correct, heavy on starchy foods and largely forgettable. Sometimes the meals consist of the new MRE's. It's the modern version of the old C-rations — the same food, but in different containers.

The roads are muddy and rutted from the weight of the heavy construction equipment. Between the tents are the hovels that the natives call home. Just past the tents is the *Jardin Brisas Del Mar*, which is a local hang-out for the GIs.

The *Jardin* is an open air (everything here is open air) meeting place where one can buy a soda or some Panamanian beer. At certain hours, you can eat the cook's specialty of the day, usually consisting of rice, beans and meat portion. Clothing is hung out to dry in one corner and a worker will be spreading sand and cement mix on the floor in front of your table, making building bricks. Next door, a merchant is selling trinkets and other items that GIs love to pick up for back home.

Walking down to the bridge site on the Rio Indio, you pass several more huts. You notice some have a single light bulb for illumination, and some have a color TV. One house has 13 people gathered around it watching a show.

Closer to the river, the mud becomes more prevalent. Bulldozers are bulldozing, and cranes are lifting heavy structures into place. A bridge comes into view. It is almost completed. The approach ramps are more or less in place as the work continues around the clock. Shifts are 12 hours long, running from 7 to 7.

We approach the engineers and start talking to them. It's a great opportunity for them to take a break. They eagerly fill out the hometown news releases, pose for pictures, smoke a cigarette or two. They are proud of their work, and rightly so.

Most of them are Reservists or Guardsmen doing their two-week annual training stint. We ask them if we can tell their hometown newspapers what they are doing here, and they all respond enthusiastically. They are good soldiers and good people.

There is no simulated training here; this is reality. Give them a job to do and let them do it — effective leadership, pure and simple. Leave them alone and watch the results. Theory is either proven or rejected. When book solutions do not work, they use good old Yankee ingenuity.

There are two ways to cross the river now. One can walk across it on a float bridge that the Army has constructed, or one can cross the suspension bridge that was constructed in 1972. It's a long one with steel cables and wooden planks tied to the cables. Several of the planks are missing and the handrail bars are either missing, rusted or bent out of reach. If you walk across it heavily, the bridge will bounce sharply. School children walk across it all the time. If I saw my daughter or son on the suspension bridge, I would yell at them to get off immediately.

This is actually the second bridge that we have built. The first one was a strong, solid bridge. But nature was even stronger. The design of the first bridge apparently did not take into consideration the violent nature of the river as it emptied into the Atlantic Ocean. The banks constantly redefine themselves. Flotsam and other debris from a violent storm backed up against the bridge and couldn't pass through. Pressure and erosion built up until the bridge span bent. It had to be replaced.

A decision was made to blow up the main span with dynamite. Now, engineers from various Reserve and National Guard units across the United States were building another bridge, only this one, using a Bailey bridge concept, should work.

Across the river is the chief engineer's workplace. It's another small brick hovel that the Army has rented for a few dollars a week — no running water, but it does have electricity. I look at the walls and count 17 geckos clinging to either the wall or the ceiling. One of the engineers comments that the lizards are a necessary evil because they eat the bugs that would otherwise eat us. It is an acceptable trade-off.

We are offered a ride on the bridge erector boat that belongs to the 2998th Engineer Company (Float Bridge) from the Tennessee National Guard, and go upstream for a couple of miles. We see huts along the banks, and women washing their clothes the old-fashioned way, by hand in the river. Some huts have beautiful flowers on them. One hut

Old suspension bridge and the temporary float bridge erected by Army Reserve and National Guard engineers over the Rio Indio.

Army Reserve photo by Capt. Kenneth Moore

has a TV antenna. We pass under a water pipe that crosses the river. It's only about six feet over the water, so we duck our heads. Then we turn around and come back. We are careful not to go too fast, for our wake would swamp the passing dug-out.

There are no rain showers here. When it rains, it pours steady, hard and long. We run to our GP medium tent and observe that it has GP medium holes all over. Soon, we notice that there isn't even one square foot of dry flooring. It's raining so hard that it is a great opportunity to get a shower without standing in line or waiting for the shower facilities to open. During the height of the rains, you see the engineers coming out of their tents in just their shorts and carrying a bar of soap.

The rain lets up, and we are able to pack our gear in our truck and begin the long ride back to Panama City. It takes more than an hour to traverse the first 30 miles or so because the hard packed dirt road twists and winds uphill and downhill to the Gatun Dam.

About two miles from the dam we pick up the paved road. We stop at the locks of the spectacular Panama Canal and have about 20 minutes to view the ship transit operation. We race to the observation platform and are lucky enough to see two ships traversing the locks. The waters churn violently as it floods into one lock and drains from another. One massive ship rises with ease and the other drops down to the level of the next lock. The "mules" (locomotives) pulling the ships pass right in front of us.

It is now 4 o'clock and the guard asks us to leave. We ask for "uno momento, por favor." He grins and nods his assent. We can stay until the ships start to move forward again. We thank him profusely in our fractured Spanish and watch, fascinated. We marvel at the scope of the canal and how much of a struggle it must have been to even build the canal back in the early days of this century.

Then, we reluctantly head back to our truck for the remaining two-hour drive to our home base at Fort Clayton. The adventure is over for us, but we can't help thinking of those engineers, hard at work on the bridge or relaxing at the *Jardin*. They're doing a great job, and while they may not be loving every minute of it, they know that it may be the most worthwile training they'll ever do.

Plain Talk About Officer Promotions

It's time for serious talk about Reserve Component officer promotions.

"While the selection rate for educationally qualified officers considered by our promotion boards is high, too many officers are not selected for perhaps the wrong reasons," says Major Dennis Bryant of the Army's Military Personnel Center (MILPERCEN). Bryant is chief of the Secretariat for Reserve Components Selections Boards, a MILPERCEN agency which is co-located with the Army Reserve Personnel Center (ARPERCEN) in St. Louis, Mo.

"Many officers are passed over because of incomplete files," notes Bryant. "The most common serious deficiencies in promotion consideration files are missing education documents and missing officer evaluation reports. Also significant but less critical are missing or poor quality photos."

"Another factor is insufficient data to establish that an officer meets the height and weight standards of AR 600-9," according to Bryant.

So much for problems, what about solutions?

"You are the solution," Bryant tells Reserve officers. "The Army has personnel managers at all levels. They can and do help, but you are the best one to keep a special watch on your records. You are your best personnel manager, and how well you do that job may determine your selection or non-selection for promotion."

Bryant offers the following hints:

Go Fische-ing

■ Get a microfiche copy of your Official Military Personnel File about one year before the board convenes. For promotion to captain or major, this means January or February. For promotion to lieutenant colonel or colonel, the boards meet in September and October.

■ When you get your fiche, take it to the Reserve Center or any library to use a microfiche reader. Check the "P" fiche. The "P" stands for performance — such things as officer evaluation reports (OER), academic evaluation reports (AER), awards and disciplinary data. This is the primary document used by selection boards.

■ On the fiche you should find proof of completion of the education requirement for promotion to the next higher rank. If it does not show evidence of completion, you have a problem. Forward a copy of the AER (DA Form 1059) through channels to get it on your fiche and before the board. If your record does not show that you are educationally qualified for promotion, you will not be promoted.

■ While you are looking at the fiche, inventory your OERs. All but possibly the last one should be there.

■ If you find that you are missing an OER, talk to your personnel officer, who can initiate a tracer. On one recent board a records screen was made to determine the frequency of missing OERs as of the convening date of the board. In that sample more than 25 percent of the records were short at least one OER. On a highly competitive, best-qualified board, a single missing OER may make the difference between selection and non-selection.

Poor Photo can be Fatal

■ Show the board how professional you look in that green uniform. Don't laugh, says Bryant, this is important. "Forget the homemade snapshot if you would really like to host a great promotion party." Get an official photo if you can. If not, get someone handy with a camera to photograph you. Spare no detail. Make sure your uniform fits right. Get it pressed. Get a haircut, shine your shoes. Take the photo against a plain wall.

■ When you get a good photo, get it enlarged so you can provide a 4x10 copy to the board. Get several copies. On the back of each photo carefully print your name, rank, social security number, branch, date of the photo and your current height and weight. Sign the photo.

If you have a problem keeping your weight down, you really do have a problem. If you are obviously overweight and have not made progress toward meeting your maximum weight, you will not be selected.

■ Ensure that your weight is within the standards of AR 600-9 every time you are weighed. If you have a higher maximum allowable weight (MAW) than the tables permit, send a copy of the MAW document with your packet to the board. If there is any question about your weight, mention your current height and weight in a letter to the board.

Write a Letter

"Attending to your personnel records is like building a frame of a house. Now you need to do the finishing work," Bryant says.

■ The finishing touch to your preparation for promotion is your letter to the board president, with enclosures. In this letter detail documents missing from your fiche, such as OERs or education records.

■ If your weight is near the maximum allowable for your height, you should state your current weight. If you have a maximum allowable weight from the "pinch test" that exceeds the tables in AR 600-9, attach a copy of the MAW statements as an enclosure to the letter. Your photo should also be an attachment.

■ If your fiche does not contain proof of the education required for promotion, you should tell the board in your letter that you have completed the requirement. Attach a copy of the proof — DA 1059 or your diploma. If you are working on military education requirements beyond those required for promotion to the next higher rank, you should mention that in your letter.

"Your letter to the board is the culmination of your plan for promotion," Bryant said. "Make it a neat, concise document. It should not be longer than one page, but should cover the items we've discussed."

"All officers must ensure that their records are complete and accurate," he added. "Don't just complain to personnel clerks that your records are incomplete. Start the action yourself. Be your own personnel manager."

At Fort Carson

MEDSOMs Move 'Em

by Jim Haas

Nearly everyone has, at one time or another, experienced the problems of moving a household. Moving a hospital — equipment, patients and all — while maintaining essential services, is a gigantic headache; an undertaking requiring years of planning, training and backbreaking work. Thanks to the Army Reserve, Fort Carson, Colorado's new hospital has opened — on time.

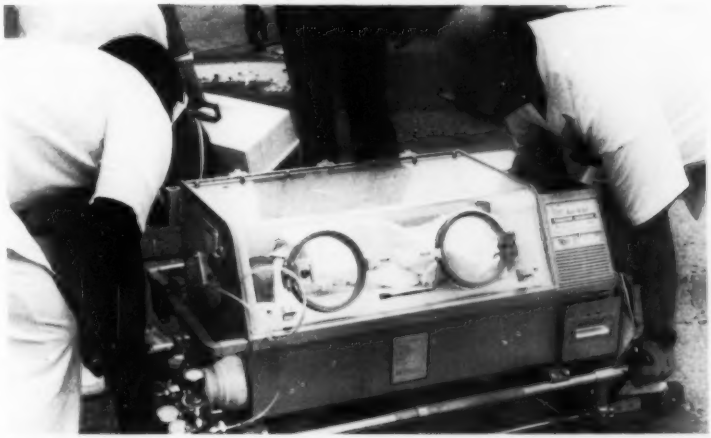
The Donald W. Evans Army Community Hospital, named after a Medal of Honor recipient who died in Vietnam while perfoming his duties as a medical corpsman, stands on high ground against a stunning backdrop of the Rocky Mountains. The three-building complex is dominated by the five-story main hospital with a 195-bed capacity. A two-story clinic building and a four-story command area complement the main structure.

The last patient was moved from the old Fort Carson hospital, built in 1942, to the new, ultra-modern facility, the Army's finest, on Sunday, July 20, right on the target established more than a year and a half earlier. According to Lt. Col. Thomas R. Treece, Chief of Logistics for the Fort Carson Medical Department Activity, hard-working Army Reserve units from across the nation played a major role in the successful move.

Using Army Reservists to help in the move was planned from the beginning. "We got every single MEDSOM (Medical Supply and Optical Maintenance Unit) the Army Reserve has to offer — all three of them; the 388th of Hayes, Kan., the 324th of Chester, Pa., and the 145th, of Texarkana, Texas," noted Treece.

Explaining the magnitude of the operation, he added, "They expected us to run the hospital and at the same time build a new hospital, equip it and move into it, with the same number of people. Well, you can't do that."

A number of options were explored, among them contracting out the move and hiring additional people. It was finally decided to ask the Army Reserve for help. Not only was the USAR the most cost-effective choice, but it would provide experienced personnel and at the same time would give the Reservists an exceptional training experience.



An infant in an incubator is transferred from the old Fort Carson hospital to the new facility. U.S.Army photo by Jim Haas

"The 388th (MEDSOM) is probably the finest Reserve unit that I have ever seen," said Treece. "It would stand beside any active duty unit at all. They were terrific. You could just tell them what you wanted done, and then forget about it. Come back later, and the job was taken care of."

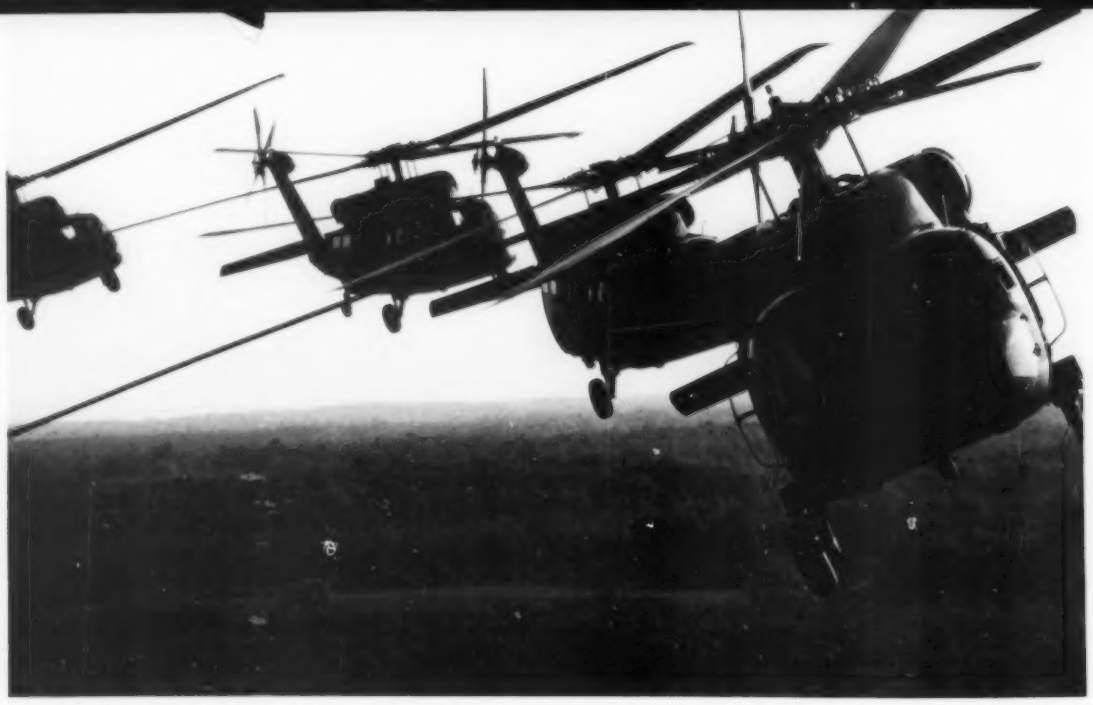
Moving and placing equipment, taking inventory and closing out the old facility, a specialty of the MEDSOMs, was only part of the story. While the new facility was being prepared and the active Army staff trained, Reserve medical and nursing personnel, primarily from the 176th Medical Group from Los Alamitos, Calif., and the 311th Evacuation Hospital, Bismarck, N.D., were providing patient care on a round-the-clock basis.

Lt. Col. June Sekiguchi, Chief of Nursing Education and Staff Development, commented, "I think the nursing services or departments in each of the Reserve units played a very, very significant role in moving patients and allowing training time for our people. Our department has 300 of the hospital's approximately 1,000 employees. Without the Reservists from the 176th Group and the 311th Evac, we could not have trained our people to use the new equipment."

While supplementing the Fort Carson MEDDAC staff, members of the 176th Group got a taste of life in the field. They were billeted in a tent city, a la *M*A*S*H*, subject to the whims of Colorado weather.

Said Maj. Douglas P. Dane, an Individual Ready Reservist from Ayer, Mass., on a special duty tour as reserve medical coordinator, "They got hit with some bad weather — rain and mud. There were days when they came in to the hospital in their whites, looking like drowned rats. But it didn't slow them down a bit. I think they actually liked it."

Treese added, "It's tough to put a price on the help we received from the Reservists, but it would be substantial. More importantly, I really don't know how we could have done it. We couldn't have done it in the time we did."



DEVELOPMENTS

Black Hawks Arrive!

The 282nd Aviation Company at Fort Rucker, Ala., will be the first Army Reserve unit to receive its complement of new UH-60A Black Hawk helicopters, the first new helicopter for the Army Reserve in two decades.

As part of the changeover, the unit will be reorganized to become A Company, 136th Combat Aviation Battalion.

The twin-engined Black Hawk is replacing the famous, Vietnam-era UH-1 "Huey" in air assault, air cavalry and medical evacuation missions. It's bigger, faster and can fly in almost any weather. It's designed to do a better job of sustaining small arms hits, and its airframe is built to better protect the crew in the event of a crash.

The Black Hawk provides a boost to the Army's division-level mobility. Because of its increased lift capability, the UH-60A can reposition a 105mm howitzer, its crew of six and up to 30 rounds of ammunition in a single lift.

The unit's "bread and butter" will be the air assault of an entire, fully-equipped 11-man infantry squad in each Black Hawk. This will significantly improve the small-unit commander's ability to command his combat forces in often chaotic combat landing zone conditions. Night assaults are no problem, thanks to the Black Hawk's night vision capability.

The Black Hawk's greater top speed, combined with its nap-of-the earth flight capability, will improve survivability for its passengers and crew. That's more good news for 282nd crews, who have already begun flight training on the new helicopters.

Delivery of the first UH-60A was in June, and the full complement of 15 should be flying the Army Reserve colors by the end of 1987.

A Pathfinder team from Co. C, 506th Infantry Regiment (Pathfinder/Airborne), unloads mission equipment from a Black Hawk at their home base, Fort Rucker, Ala.

U.S. Army Photo by Spec. 4 Kelly L. M. Longbine

Plastic Fantastic, Cont.

If this idea catches on, Army Reserve Centers may become firing ranges.

Plastic bullets — yes, plastic — for Reserve training use were demonstrated at Pine Bluff Arsenal by the Army's Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command during an annual training cycle this year. Reservists fired both the M-16 rifle and the .50 caliber machine gun on a small arms range.

Plastic bullets have been used for several years by the Seventh Army in Germany, where open ranges are few and far between. Now, by using a backstop of one-inch plywood or sandbags, weapons using plastic bullets may be fired at Reserve centers or pistol ranges.

Normally, an M-16 round must be fired on a 3,000-meter range to prevent any damage that may result from a stray bullet. Plastic rounds require only 750 meters for the bullet to expend. The savings are even greater for the .50 caliber machine gun. Less than half a mile is all that's needed instead of more than four miles for its range, thanks to plastic.

Some weapons modification is required for the new ammo. For instance, a different bolt is required for the M-16 to fire properly. The .50 caliber machine gun requires a special adapter to send the weapon into recoil, eject the cartridge and load a new round.

Two types of plastic bullets. The smaller round, for the M16, has a brass casing, while the larger .50-caliber shell is entirely plastic except for the aluminum rim. The propellant inside is designed for the lighter projectiles.

U.S. Army photo by Lou Rivers

New LCU Will Be 'Army's Own'

The Army has ordered the first of a new generation of utility landing craft, to be known as LCU-2000. The 2,000-ton vessel is slated to replace the older, smaller 1,400-ton LCU over a period of years, according to the Army's Troop Support Command (TROSCOM). It will complement the 1,600-ton LCU, which will continue in the Army inventory.

The new LCU will set a precedent, as it will mark the first time the Army has written its own specifications for a major watercraft system. The Army usually acquires vessels designed for and used by the U.S. Navy. This time however, no available Navy vessel met the Army's needs.

Like the other LCU's, the LCU-2000 will have a Logistics Over The Shore (LOTS) mission and will work primarily moving Army materiel from ship to shore and along coastal areas and inland waterways where no dock or port facilities exist.

The new LCU is self-deployable, having a 4,500-nautical-mile range with a 25-percent fuel reserve. Neither the 1400- nor the 1600- class LCU's have this capability. It can travel to its long-range destination fully loaded with 350 short tons of cargo at a speed of 11 1/2 knots, and will carry enough on-board stores to sustain its crew of 13 people for voyages of 18 days. It can make its own fresh water for drinking, cooking, and bathing, as it has an on-board reserve osmosis water purification unit.

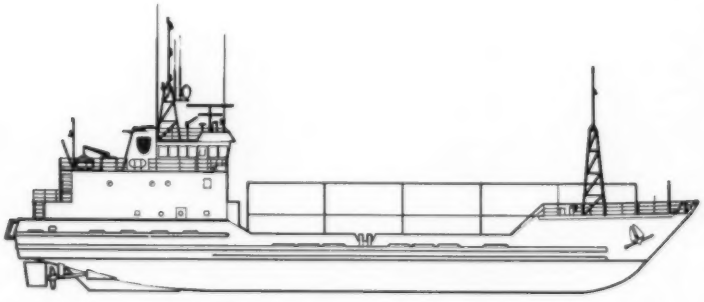
The LCU-2000 will be 174 feet long and 42 feet wide. Its 16-foot-wide bow ramp will accommodate the Army's largest rolling stock, eliminating the need for cranes both at the ship and on the shore to handle large vehicles.

The craft will have a beaching draft of four feet, and can extract itself from a beach while fully loaded, thanks to a 50-horsepower electro-hydraulic stern anchor winching system.

Propulsion for the new LCU will be provided by twin 1,250-horespower V-16 turbocharged diesel main engines. Electrical power will be supplied by two 250-kilowatt main generators and one 40-kilowatt emergency generator. A 300-horsepower bow thruster will be installed, to improve maneuverability while loading, unloading, beaching and operating ir close quarters.

Human engineering has not been neglected in the new LCU. It will have larger and more comfortable crew quarters and working spaces. The pilot house, for example, will be about four times larger than that of the Army's older LCU's. The vessel will be outfitted with the Army's latest communication, navigation and electronic equipment.

The first portion of the new LCU procurement program calls for delivery of seven vessels over a two-year period for approximately $34 million. During the remaining three years of the five-year contract, 18 additional vessels will be delivered. The government also holds an option to purchase an additional 15 vessels at a firm fixed price during the term of contract.



The Class 2000 utility landing craft (LCU-2000) which will be purchased by the U.S. Army.

Uncle Sam Wants Some of You Twice

It's not a new requirement, but it's one many Army Reservists may not know about or understand. Federal law requires most male Army Reservists who haven't reached their 26th birthday to register with Selective Service.

The people picture has rarely been brighter for the Army. For several years now, Army Recruiting Command has made its active and reserve missions by enlisting qualified new service members in the right quantities and of the right quality. Advertising and publicity ("Be All You Can Be!") has had tremendous impact on capturing the spirit of service and contributed to recruiting successes. The Army Reserve continues to increase in size and readiness. In peacetime, things are looking good.

But would we have enough soldiers if the shooting starts? Where would replacements come from in a full-scale emergency?

The Total Force Policy dictates that our forces fighting the next war will include the Active Components and quickly mobilized Guard and Reserve Forces. But even with all of the pre-trained, uniformed manpower that we have today in the Active and Reserve forces, it was never intended that those forces be self-sustaining in an all-out war. Early in a mobilization, a reinstituted draft would be required to provide the extra, sustaining supply of manpower. In fact, the Defense Department is counting on it. Today, its plans require inductions to begin 13 days after mobilization (M-day) and it wants 100,000 inductees by M + 30.

"Deep Standby" Becomes History

At the start of this decade, that requirement couldn't be met.

The Selective Service System had been placed in "deep standby" status on July 1, 1973, and the requirement for young men to register had been suspended since April 1, 1975. If a war had begun in the late '70s, gearing up the system might have produced the first draftees in about 110 days.

From 1977 to 1979 the inability of Selective Service to provide large numbers of men in a short time received criticism from many sources, including the Congressional Budget Office, the General Accounting Office and the President's Reorganization Project. So, by 1980, with world tension increasing as a result of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, President Carter and Congress moved to revitalize the Selective Service System. The work has continued throughout the Reagan years and the results are evident today:

- The return to peacetime registration (without classification or inductions) has resulted in more than 16 million registered young men, born since the start of 1960. An estimated 99 percent of all young men between the ages of 20 and 26 (the draft-eligible ages) are registered.
- If inductions are ever required, the system is fair, just and equitable, and able to respond in a timely fashion to Department of Defense needs.
- More than 10,000 volunteer board members are identified and trained in communities throughout America and are representative of the public they would serve.
- The System provides for alternative service for conscientious objectors.

Reservists Must Register

Army Reservists, like other young men, are required to register within 30 days of their 18th birthday. The law only exempts certain categories of service members from registering — basically, those men on full-time active duty and cadets and midshipmen in the service academies.

If you are on full-time active duty as a Reservist, other than active duty for training, you are exempt as long as you remain on full-time active duty. If a man leaves active duty prior to reaching his 26th birthday, he is

Neither the World War I lottery . . .

Selective Service

. . . nor World War II's paid off like today's. US Army Signal Corps

obligated to register within 30 days of returning to civilian status.

If the draft returns, does this mean Reservists will be drafted like men without military service? No. Remember that the current registration process is designed to be equitable — it makes few distinctions between young men. Since there are no classifications or inductions now, all registrants are considered to be equally available for service during a draft ("draft eligible" men are those between ages 20 and 26).

Should Congress reinstitute the draft in an emergency, the classification process would immediately begin. Chances are that you as a Reservist will already be called to duty with your unit or as an individual, but, should you happen to be in the age group that receives induction orders from Selective Service, you would then show that you are satisfactorily participating in the Reserve. It would be a simple administrative procedure. Since you are already serving, you would be given an appropriate administrative classification and would not be inducted.

Why Bother to Register?

Unless you are exempted from registering, failure to register is a violation of Federal law. In fact, it is a felony offense, punishable by a fine of up to $250,000 or up to five years in prison, or both.

Selective Service registration is now a requirement for several federal and state benefits. Any student financial aid granted under Title IV of the Higher Education Act (Guaranteed Student Loans, Pell Grant and other programs) will not be given to a man who was supposed to register and didn't. The same applies to federal job training benefits under the Job Training Partnership Act. Also, nonregistrants are barred from federal employment.

Following the federal lead, many states have passed legislation linking Selective Service registration to state financial aid. Currently, nine states (Illinois, Tennessee, Mississippi, Massachusetts, Louisiana, North Carolina, Florida, Georgia and Ohio) have enacted such legislation.

Some of these states have taken it a step further. In Tennessee, a man must be registered with Selective Service to attend state-funded universities and colleges. In Ohio, a man must be a registrant if he wants to pay resident tuition rates at state schools.

How to Do It

Registration is a simple process.

Go to any U.S. Post Office (or embassy or consular office for those residing outside the U.S.) and fill out a form which asks for name, address, social security number, telephone number and date of birth. A clerk will date-stamp the form and forward it to the Selective Service for processing.

As Selective Service's advertising campaign says, "It's quick. It's easy. And it's the law." And as you can see, the law applies to some members of the Army Reserve.

In The IRR? We'll Be Seeing You Soon

Once-A-Year Screening Is Now Mandatory

Remember the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) Musters last winter? They were a series of one-day voluntary paid assemblies of IRR soldiers in 13 cities around the country, designed to gather information about the readiness of the IRR.

Well, they're back, but with a few changes:

- The Army is now calling them "screenings" rather than "musters."
- Rather than have mass assemblies of soldiers at Reserve centers or other sites, IRR members will be directed individually to the nearest Army Recruiting Station, usually during their birthday month. All 2,000 or so Army Recruiting Command stations in the U.S. will be screening sites.
- Unlike the voluntary musters, the screenings are *mandatory*. Those IRR soldiers who receive orders to report to a screening are required to attend as ordered.

The screening program started Oct. 1. The Navy, Air Force and Marines are also screening their IRR members, but each service is conducting its own screening program.

Department of Defense officials emphasize that the screenings are not mobilizations of the Reserves, but are meant to assess the availability of the IRR members, their physical condition and their military qualifications.

How it Works

All Army Reservists on the IRR roster as of July should have received a letter last summer informing them of the screening program and of the expectation that they participate when ordered to do so.

According to officials at the Army Reserve Personnel Center (ARPERCEN) in St. Louis, who are coordinating the record-keeping aspects of the screenings, selected IRR members will receive a packet of information about 40 days prior to the start of their birth month. The packet will contain details about their participation in the screening, and an IRR screening record.

Then, shortly before their birth month, the selected IRR soldiers will receive official orders directing them to report and giving the report location. They will be told to call the listed recruiting station for an appointment.

The screening itself should be a relatively simple procedure and take only a few hours. Neither a uniform nor military haircut will be required. The IRR soldier and a recruiter will go over the IRR screening record received from ARPERCEN to check accuracy, fill in blanks and update any information that may have changed. Some soldiers will take written tests to determine how well they retain military skills. Height and weight will be measured. The soldier will learn about opportunities for Reserve participation, either in local units of the Army Reserve or as a member of the IRR.

A month or so after participating in the screening, IRR members will receive a check for one day of pay and reimbursement for travel. More importantly, they will be doing their duty in helping the Army more fully assess its largest single source of pretrained manpower.

Questions About the IRR Screening?

Call (800) 654-3745

If you have received a letter or orders regarding the IRR Screening, and have questions about what you are to do, you can call a special office at ARPERCEN in St. Louis for answers.

The office can be reached toll-free at (800) 654-3745 from all states except Missouri and Alaska. From telephones in those states, call collect to (314) 263-7233.

There is only one toll-free line, so don't be surprised if you don't get through right away.

Do's and Don'ts for IRR Screening

DO:

- Do make an appointment with the designated recruiting station as soon as you receive your orders.
- Do tell your employer or supervisor as soon as possible, if you must take time off from work to attend the IRR screening. Provide them the appropriate letter from the information packet.
- Do bring your orders and IRR screening record with you to the screening.
- Do call ARPERCEN (see instructions elsewhere on this page) if you have moved from the address shown on your orders, if you cannot contact the designated recruiting office, or if you have any questions.

DON'T:

- Don't call a recruiting station about the IRR screening, or report for the screening, if you do not receive orders directing you to do so.
- Don't go to the designated recruiting station if you have moved and no longer live in that neighborhood. Call the toll-free number at ARPERCEN for assistance.
- Don't send the forms back to ARPERCEN. The recruiter will take care of that.
- Don't expect to get paid at the recruiting station. you will be mailed a check for the pay and allowances due you, which you can expect to receive in 30 to 60 days.

No Trophies, but Great Experience

Reserve Shooters Compete at Army Small-Arms Championships

"Ready on the right! Ready on the left! All ready on the firing line!"

For nearly 200 Army Reservists who participated in the U.S. Army Small Arms Championships at Fort Benning, Ga., in May, those words quickened the pulse, sharpened the vision and pumped an extra shot of adrenaline. As competitive marksmen, they had earned their way to the "Super Bowl" of Army shooting events.

In competition against the best Active Component and National Guard sharpshooters in the "one Army" system, Army Reservists were represented in all events. The championships began with a week of combat shooting — M16 rifles, .45-caliber service pistols and M60 light machine guns. One Army reserve team entered each event. The rifle team represented the 8th Battalion, 40th Armor, from Tucson, Ariz. The pistol shooters hailed from the Denver area's 1st Maneuver Training Command. The machine gunners came from Boise, Idaho's 321st Engineer Battalion.

The Active Component nabbed most of the combat team titles and shared the individual honors with National Guard shooters. While they didn't take home any trophies, the Army Reserve combat shooters did gain valuable training in precision shooting under the stress of high-caliber competition — a pressure not unlike that of a true tactical situation.

"National Match"

The second week of the event hosted "national match" pistol shooters. About 70 Army Reservists participated on five at-large teams representing First, Second, Fourth and Fifth Armies. Team members were chosen on the basis of their proven marksmanship ability at lower levels of military and civilian competition. They fired .22-caliber, centerfire, .45-caliber wadcutter and .45-caliber service pistols during the five days of team and individual bull's-eye competition.

The team championship went to the National Guard, with an Active Component shooter winning the individual championship. Army Reserve shooters fared better in individual matches than in team competition, as several garnered individual subchampionship awards.

The Small Arms Championships concluded with M14 service rifle competition. Close to 100 Army Reservists turned out, again composing at-large teams from each Army area. At the end of three days of individual matches, only four points separated the winning Army shooter from the second-place Reservist, Maj. Christopher Stark of Springfield, Mo. His team, representing the Fourth Army Reserve, took second place in the team championship, just a few points behind the winning National Guard team, also from the Fourth Army.

Major Chris Stark of Springfield, Mo., was the highest placing Army Reservist with his second-place finish in the service rifle competition at the U.S. Army Small Arms Championship at Fort Benning, Ga.

Army Reserve photo by Capt. Jan Manning

Members of the M60 machine gun team from the 321st Engineer Battalion, Boise, Idaho, wait for the command to "load and be ready" before firing at the 600-yard range.

Army Reserve photo by Capt. Jan Manning

One of the earliest PX's: Fort Riley, Kansas, circa 1905.

AAFES

Such A Deal!

The Exchange System has been serving soldiers for more than a century. As a Reservist, you have exchange privileges.

Imagine what it must have been like 100 years or so ago. You have just spent all week in the field. You are assigned to an Army post in the middle of nowhere. And now you have the weekend off to spend time with your family.

Let's go shopping, right? Wrong! A hundred years ago, corrupt practices by civilian merchants near military installations were causing a public outcry. The government appointed merchants for selling to the military everything from clothing to kitchenware. Since many installations were far from major trading centers, an unscrupulous merchant could sell low-quality goods to a captive clientele at price-gouging rates. A Secretary of War was forced to resign over an appointment-selling scandal.

Enough

In 1880, the first post canteen — the predecessor of the exchange — opened at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., now home of the USAR's 104th Division (Training). These canteens — a combination retail store and men's club — operated on the simple premise of decent merchandise at fair prices for the people they served. They were self-supporting, with profits going into a general post welfare fund.

The rest, as they say, is history. It took only twelve years for a good idea to spread to almost every Army post in the country. By World War II, exchanges were international big business, and the now-famous exchange catalog was in use from London to Okinawa.

The Army and Air Force joined hands to create the Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) in 1948. By the Vietnam War era, computerized exchanges served half a million customers in Vietnam alone, often in active combat zones in tents or trucks.

Almost 100 years after the opening of the first exchange, Congress extended exchange privileges to USAR families. Now Reservists are entitled to unlimited exchange privilege days based on the amount of inactive duty training (IDT) they perform in a pay or non-pay status. For every four-hour period of IDT, sponsors and family get one day at the exchange. You can choose when to use your privileges as long as it is within one year of the IDT date.

During active duty for training (ADT) you and your family can also use the exchange, including retail stores, movie theaters and personal services concessions, like dry cleaning or optical services. If a return trip is necessary — say, to pick up lay away

Tokyo PX, opening day 1946. Soldiers and their families stationed in war-ravaged countries after World War II particularly appreciated the exchanges.

AAFES

According to AAFES director of purchasing Frank C. Hardt, "A store carries what most people want. A catalog can offer additional merchandise to fit odd sizes, refined tastes and larger budgets. Catalog merchandise can vary more than store offerings because catalog operations do not have retail space limitations."

Exchanges want your business. While you're saving money by shopping at the exchange, the Army is getting money for morale, welfare and recreation programs, adding up to millions of dollars. "We peg our retail prices at roughly 20 percent lower than prevailing prices in the commercial market," Hardt adds. According to A. C. Nielsen Company surveys, in the past six years exchange prices averaged 22 percent lower than commercial retail. And that doesn't include sales tax.

So, the next time you and your family visit one of the new, modern exchange complexes, think back what it must have been like 100 years ago. And don't forget your VISA or Mastercard.

Exchanges served more than half a million customers in Vietnam, some of them in remote locations.

AAFES

or special-order merchandise — it doesn't count as an exchange privilege day.

The Catalog

You may also order from the Exchange Mail Order Catalog. If your unit does not have one, unit commanders may request one. Unit COs or designated representatives have to validate unit exchange orders. The letter must explain that the unit is remote from installations with exchange facilities. In return, the commander will receive a signature card to be returned to the Catalog Sales Division for signature verification when unit members place orders.

Catalogs are the place to look for hard-to-find items, like hard-to-fit sizes and big and tall men's clothing. The selection of luxury items like fine china, imported giftware and top-of-the-line electronics is also larger than in most retail stores.

How to Use The Exchange Services:

When Using Exchange Privilege Days:

1. In uniform — You must have your ID card and Leave and Earnings Statement (LES) or letter of authorization at the point of purchase.

2. Not in uniform — you must present your ID and LES upon entering the exchange facility.

3. Family members not with their sponsor must present the sponsor's LES or letter of authorization plus their own USAR family member ID card or other identification (driver's license, marriage license or certified statement of dependency). Even with their sponsor, family members still need their own identification to enter the exchange.

4. The LES is used when exchange privileges are earned as a result of pay status IDT. The letter of authorization is used when privileges result from IDT for points only. This letter is issued by your unit commander or designated representative. This LES or letter will be stamped at the point of entry or point of purchase to show an exchange privilege day has been used.

5. To pick up personal service, layaway or special order merchandise, you and your family members must present the LES or letter of authorization used in the original transaction and the merchandise receipt.

When in Active Duty for Training (ADT) Status:

1. In uniform — Present copies of orders at the point of purchase.

2. Not in uniform — Present orders and ID to enter the exchange. Family members present copies of the sponsor's ADT orders or letter of authorization from the commander, along with identification to enter the exchange and make purchases.

"Attention PX shoppers . . . " Better order now for Christmas. September 1944 on Bougainville Island, in the Pacific.

AAFES

How Your Unit Uses Catalog Privileges:

Unit requests for Exchange Mail Order Catalogs must come from the commander. The letter must explain that the unit is remote from installations with exchange facilities. The commander will receive a signature card to be returned to the Catalog Sales Division. This card is used to verify the commander's or designee's signature on validated catalog orders. Units may write: Catalog Sales, P.O. Box 660211, Dallas, Texas 75266-0211, for catalogs and information.

Army Air Corps soldiers and their wives at Norfolk Air Base, Va., get acquainted with the wonders of the exchange early in World War II.

AAFES

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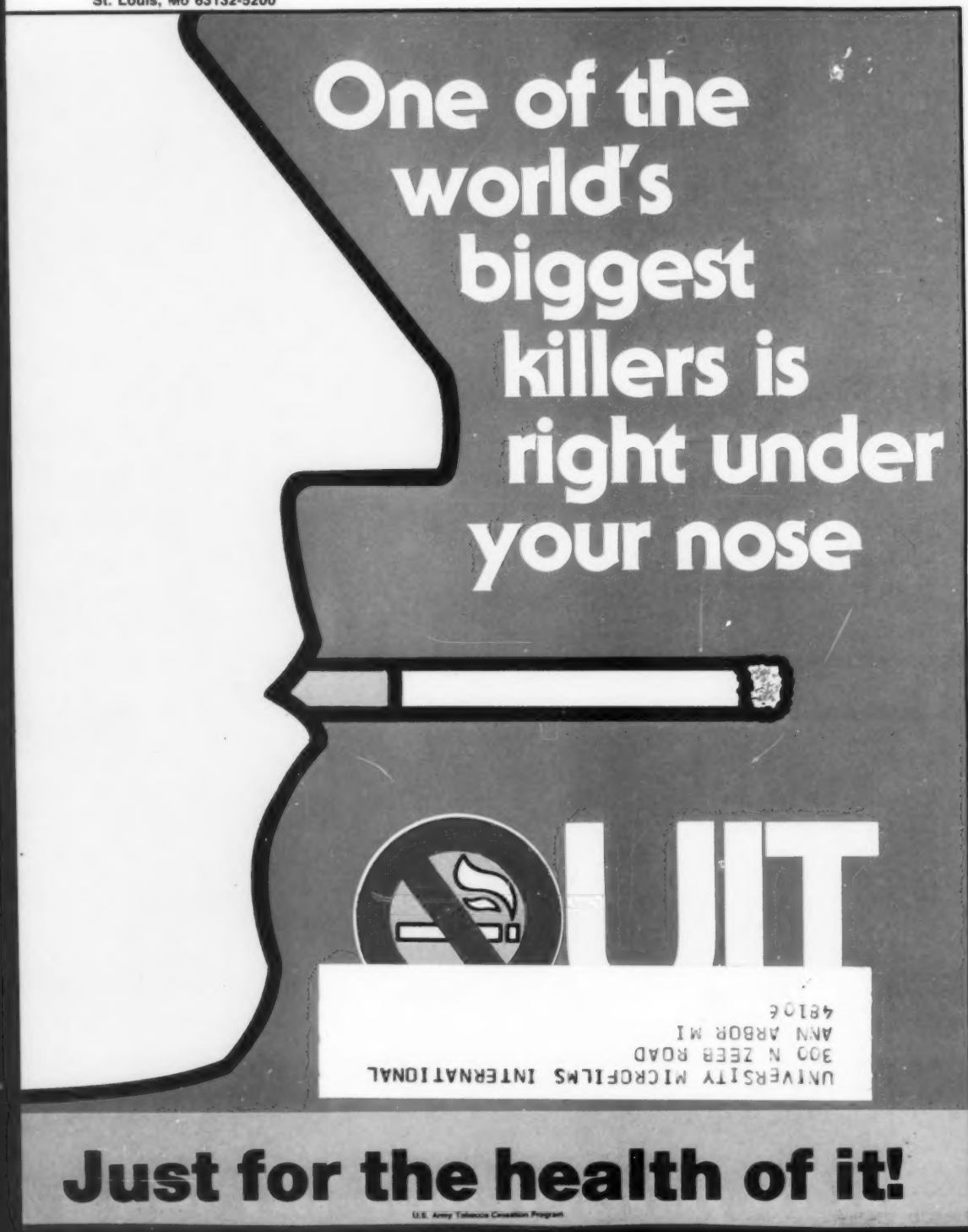
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